

Terms, People, and Places

Philosophy:

Confucius:

Filial Piety:

Five Relationships:

Legalism:

Shi Huangdi:

Wudi:

Monopoly:

Expansionism:

Civil Service Exam:

Warlord:

Acupuncture:

Summary

“Strong Rulers Unite China”

Powerful emperors united much of China and encouraged cultural achievements. Shi Huangdi united China and built a strong authoritarian for China's classical age. Under Han rulers and Confucianism, the Chinese made huge advances in trade, government, technology, government, which laid the groundwork and the arts.

Lesson Objectives

- Describe the basic beliefs of Confucianism and Legalism.
- Explain the role government has according to each of the philosophies.
- Analyze the impacts the philosophies had on China.
- Describe how Han rulers strengthened the economy and government of China
- Outline why the Han period is considered a golden age of Chinese civilization
- Analyze why many Chinese people accepted Buddhist ideas

Section Summary

STRONG RULERS UNITE CHINA

The Qin Dynasty began in 221 B.C. when the leader of the Qin conquered the Zhou and proclaimed himself **Shi Huangdi**, or First Emperor. He centralized his power by adhering to Legalism, a philosophy that said that strength, not goodness, was a ruler's greatest virtue. He tortured and killed any who opposed his rule. Shi Huangdi replaced feudal states with military districts headed by loyal officials. To promote unity, he standardized weights and measures, coins, and Chinese writing. Under his orders, thousands of workers connected shorter walls to form the one Great Wall against invaders from the north.

The Han Dynasty began in 202 B.C. The most famous Han emperor, **Wudi**, ruled from 141 B.C. to 87 B.C. Instead of Legalism, Wudi made Confucianism the official belief system of the state. He improved transportation, controlled prices, and created a government **monopoly** on iron and salt. His policy of **expansionism** increased the land under Chinese rule. He also opened a network of trade routes, later called the Silk Road.

Han rulers chose Confucian scholars as government officials, or **civil servants**. Young men could advance in government through skill, rather than family influence. They might be tested on their knowledge of the Five Classics, a collection of histories, poems, and handbooks compiled from the works of Confucius and others.

The Han dynasty was a golden age for Chinese culture. Han scientists wrote texts on chemistry, zoology, and botany. The Han invented the seismograph, suspension bridge, rudder, and paper from wood pulp. Medical treatment included **acupuncture** to relieve pain or treat illness. Artisans created products from jade, ceramics, bronze, and silk. Poets and historians wrote about the grandeur of Han cities.

As the Han dynasty aged, emperors could no longer control **warlords**, or local military rulers. Peasants rebelled. The last emperor was overthrown in A.D. 220, after 400 years of Han rule.

Buddhism had spread from India to China by about A.D. 100. It became increasingly popular during the times of crisis that followed the fall of the Han, and by A.D. 400 it had spread throughout China.

Review Questions

1. How did Legalism influence the rule of Shi Huangdi?

2. How was the Han dynasty a golden age for China?

READING CHECK

Which emperor had the Great Wall built?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *compiled* mean in the underlined sentence? Note that the Five Classics contain the works of several people. Use this context clue to help you figure out what *compiled* means.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence Sequence the following events:

Buddhism spreads throughout China; warlords overthrow the Han Dynasty; Shi Huangdi standardizes weights, measures, and coins

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Aim #13: How did ancient philosophies impact China?



Philosophies Develop

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Confucianism



Legalism



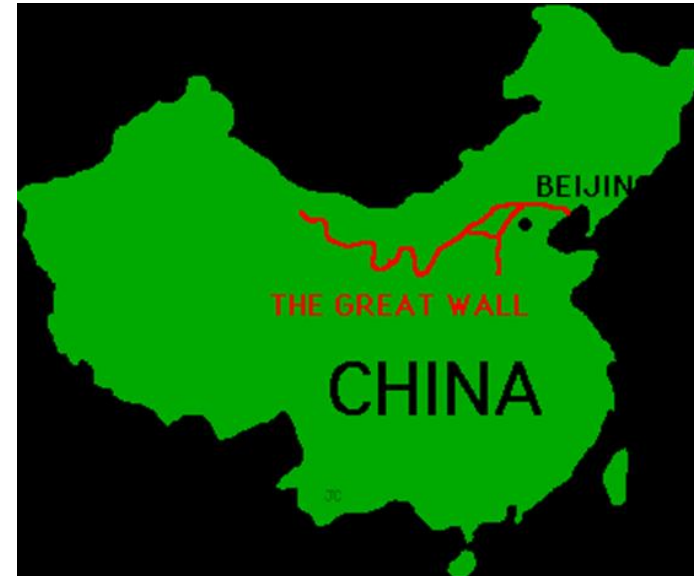
Daoism

Legalism



"The nature of man is evil, his goodness is acquired"

Qin Dynasty (221-206 BCE)





Checkpoint

How did Shi Huangdi rule & unify China?

“asked about the true gentleman... the Master said, he does not preach what he practices till he has practiced what he preaches”

- *Analects*, Confucius

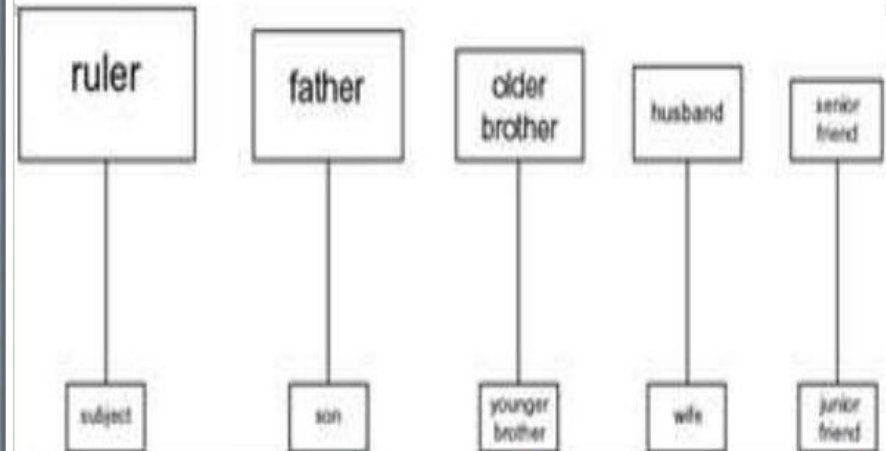
Does this quote sound familiar? why?

“practice what you preach” is a universal truth

Confucianism



Five Relationships-



Superior position →
treat inferiors with
love and kindness

Inferior positions →
owed superiors
respect and
obedience

Daoism



in Yang.htm

DAOISM

The Daoists based their philosophy on nature. They understood that nature has a balanced flow. Every feature has a natural, and necessary opposite, which is symbolized by the Yin-Yang. By going with the flow, or not resisting natural processes, life becomes less difficult, and more peaceful.

Yang (White)	Yin (Black)
Life	Death
Masculine	Feminine
Friends	Enemies
Day	Night
Rich	Poor
Light	Darkness
Good	Evil
Honesty	Untruthfulness

■ Philosophies Founded in China

Confucianism

- Founded by Confucius
- Focuses on worldly goals of ensuring social order and good government
- Stresses accepting one's place in society and behaving correctly
- Views government as responsible for setting a good example for people and for being run by well-educated people

Daoism

- Possibly founded by Laozi
- Focuses on living in harmony with nature
- Stresses simple ways of nature and the virtue of yielding
- Views government as unnatural and as a body that should govern the people as little as possible

Chinese Philosophers

Confucianism

Founder

Confucius



Main Ideas

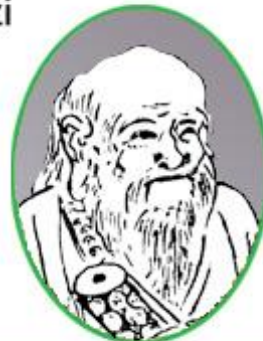
People should put the needs of their family and community first.

Influence on Modern Life

Many Chinese today accept his idea of duty to family. His ideas helped open up government jobs to people with talent.

Daoism

Laozi



People should give up worldly desires in favor of nature and the Dao.

Daoism teaches the importance of nature and encourages people to treat nature with respect and reverence.

Legalism

Hanfeizi



Society needs a system of harsh laws and strict punishment.

Legalists developed laws that became an important part of Chinese history.

PHILOSOPHY/RELIGION IN EARLY CHINA

- **Confucianism**

- Confucius was a real man that wanted to be a political advisor. He is called "Master Kung," the first teacher. His thoughts were recorded in the **Analects**. His interest in philosophy was political and ethical, but not spiritual. He felt that a person should behave in the way of the 'Dao'. He believed government should be run by superior men.

Important Concepts:

Duty: all people had to set aside their needs for the family/society. Work hard and improve life on Earth.

Humanity: Compassion and empathy for others: "measure the feelings of others by ones own".



Simply put, it seems that Confucius was more interested in how to get what one wants out of life, and how to behave in society. In contrast to Confucius, Lao Tzu (Laozi) was more interested in being in harmony with the world around him.

- **Daoism**

- Based on the teachings of Laozi the Old Master, who lived at the same time as Confucius. **The Way of the Dao** are the writings of Daoism. Daoism does not care about the concerns of the Universe (where we come from), but looks at how we should act while we are here. To follow the will of Heaven is to do nothing. People should act spontaneously and let nature take its course.



- **Legalism**

- Unlike Confucianism of Dao, this philosophy professed that humans were evil and we could only be on the correct path if given harsh laws with harsh punishments. This was a system of impersonal laws. Rulers needed to create order because people were not capable of being good. A fear of punishment would



Yang Shang, founder of legalism

A good society must start with good people.

People need to be inspired, not forced, to be good.



Confucianism founder: Confucius, a Chinese thinker

Human beings are only a small part of the total reality.

When people try to do too much, they will upset the natural order of things.



Taoism founder: Laozi, a mystic philosopher

Government can't just rely on good will, it needs a practical system governed by law.

In the system, all people are fundamentally equal, except the ruler.



Legalism founder: Guanzi, Prime Minister of Qi

Confucianism



Teaches that harmony and order will come if people follow rules of ethics rather than laws.

Rulers should inspire their people to behave well rather than scaring them with strict laws.

Children should respect and obey their parents and elders while everyone in the family should be loyal to one another and should help each other.

Daoism



Teaches that everything in nature is connected by a universal force that should be kept in balance.

People should avoid fighting each other and be compassionate.

Governments should not make rules or laws.

People should avoid extremes of behavior and should aim for moderation in all things.

Legalism



Teaches that people are bad by nature and need to be controlled by strict laws and punishments.

People should be accountable for each others behavior.

Good behavior should be rewarded.

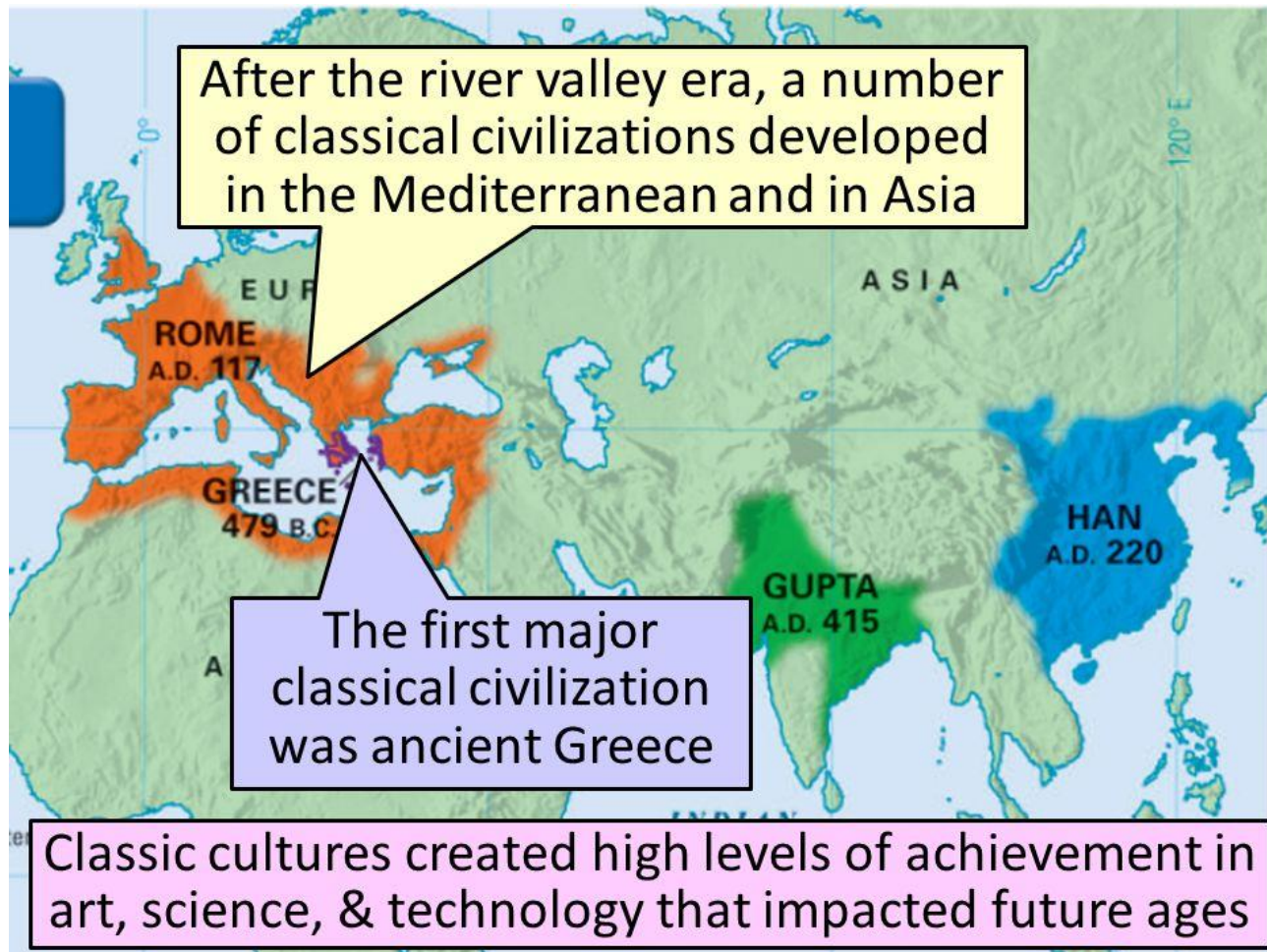
Rulers should not be kind as this can be mistaken for weakness and will lead to rebellion and failure.



Checkpoint

How did philosophers teach people to live their lives?

Classical Age



Han Dynasty (206BCE-220CE)



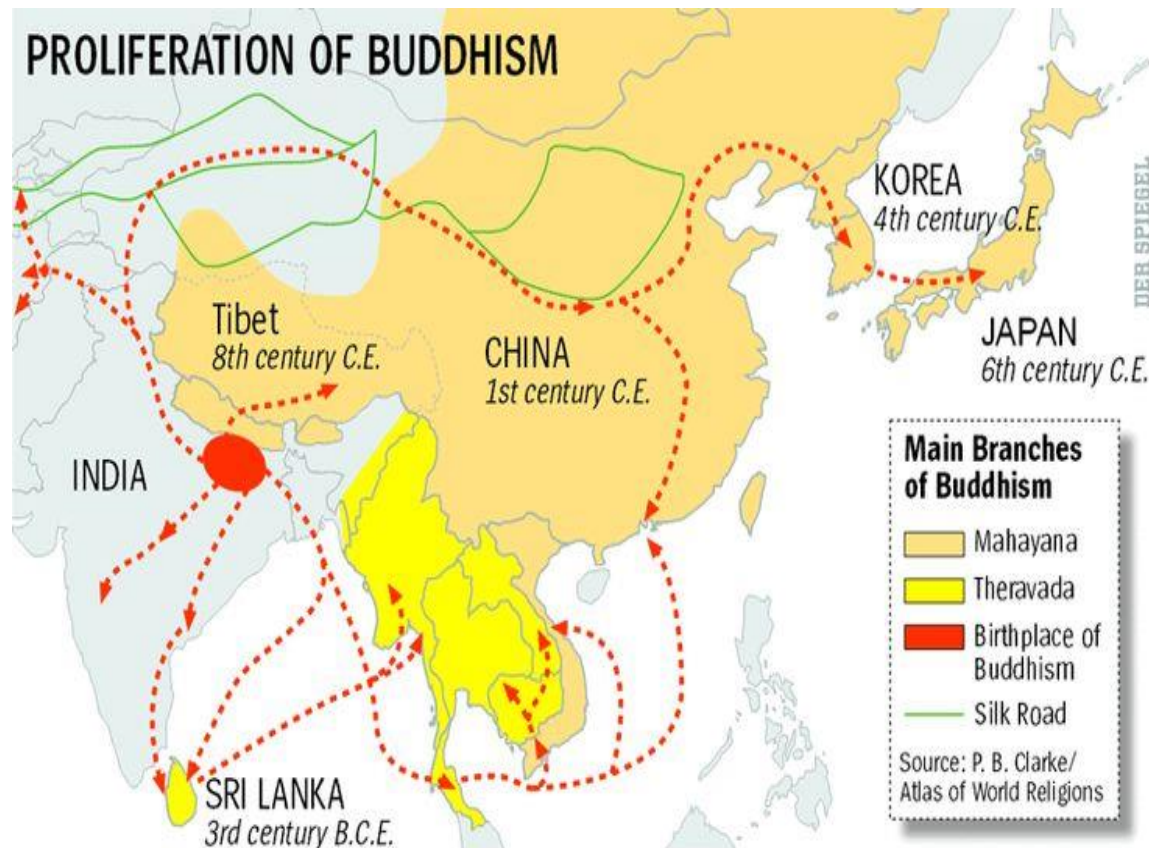
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China Accepts Buddhism (100-400)

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Checkpoint

Why did China initially reject and eventually accept Buddhism?

Overland Silk Route



Maritime Silk Route

Goods Traded

A map of the Silk Routes with callouts listing goods traded in various regions. The map shows the Silk Road (red line) and other trade routes (dashed red line) across Eurasia and Southeast Asia. The goods traded are listed in callouts for various regions:

- EUROPE**
 - Wool
 - Gold
 - Silver
 - Ivory
 - Jewels
 - Metals
 - Figs
 - Walnuts
- MEDITERRANEAN**
 - Jars
- EGYPT**
 - Glass
- MESOPOTAMIA**
 - Glass
- ARABIA**
 - Incense
- PERSIA**
 - Dates
 - Pistachios
 - Peaches
 - Walnuts
 - Tyrian purple
 - Indigo
 - Frankincense
 - Myrrh
 - Storax
 - Muslin cloth
 - Wine
 - Glassware
 - Olive oil
 - Silver vessels
 - Glass beads
 - Stone beads
- INDIA**
 - Household slaves
 - Pets
 - Arena animals
 - Exotic furs
 - Cashmere
 - Wool
 - Cotton
 - Spinach
 - Sandalwood
 - Palm oil
 - Cane sugar
 - Perfumes
 - Gems
 - Gold
 - Ivory
 - Opium
 - Glass beads
 - Stone beads
 - Cinnamon
- TIBET**
 - Gold
- SOUTHEAST ASIA**
 - Spices
 - Aromatic roots
 - Resins
- SRI LANKA**
 - Cinnamon
- INDONESIA**
 - Sulphur
- CHINA**
 - Silk
 - Skins
 - Iron
 - Mirrors
 - Weapons
 - Porcelain
 - Lacquerware
 - Nephrite jade
 - Rhubarb
 - Ivory
 - Paper
 - Grain
 - Gunpowder
 - Medicines
 - Epsom salts
 - Elixirs
 - Ginseng
 - Snake bile
 - Seaweed
 - Camphor
- JAPAN**
 - Camphor
- INDOCHINA**
 - Silver
 - Gold
 - Camphor



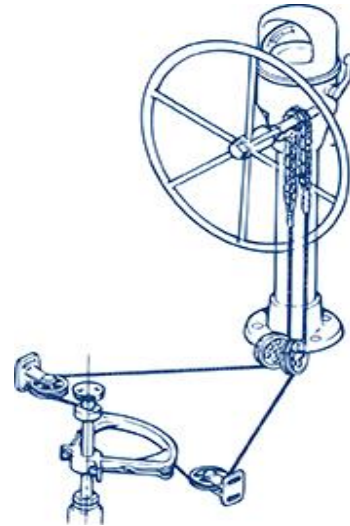
Checkpoint

How did Han rulers strengthen China?

Han Golden Age

Technology & Engineering:

- Most tech. advanced civilization of its time
 - Invented paper
 - rudder to steer
 - iron stirrup
 - fishing reel
 - wheelbarrow
 - suspension bridges



Han Golden Age

Science:

- Invented seismograph
- Wrote texts on chemistry, zoology, botany
- Wong Chang claimed the scientific natural world, & scientific theories must be proven

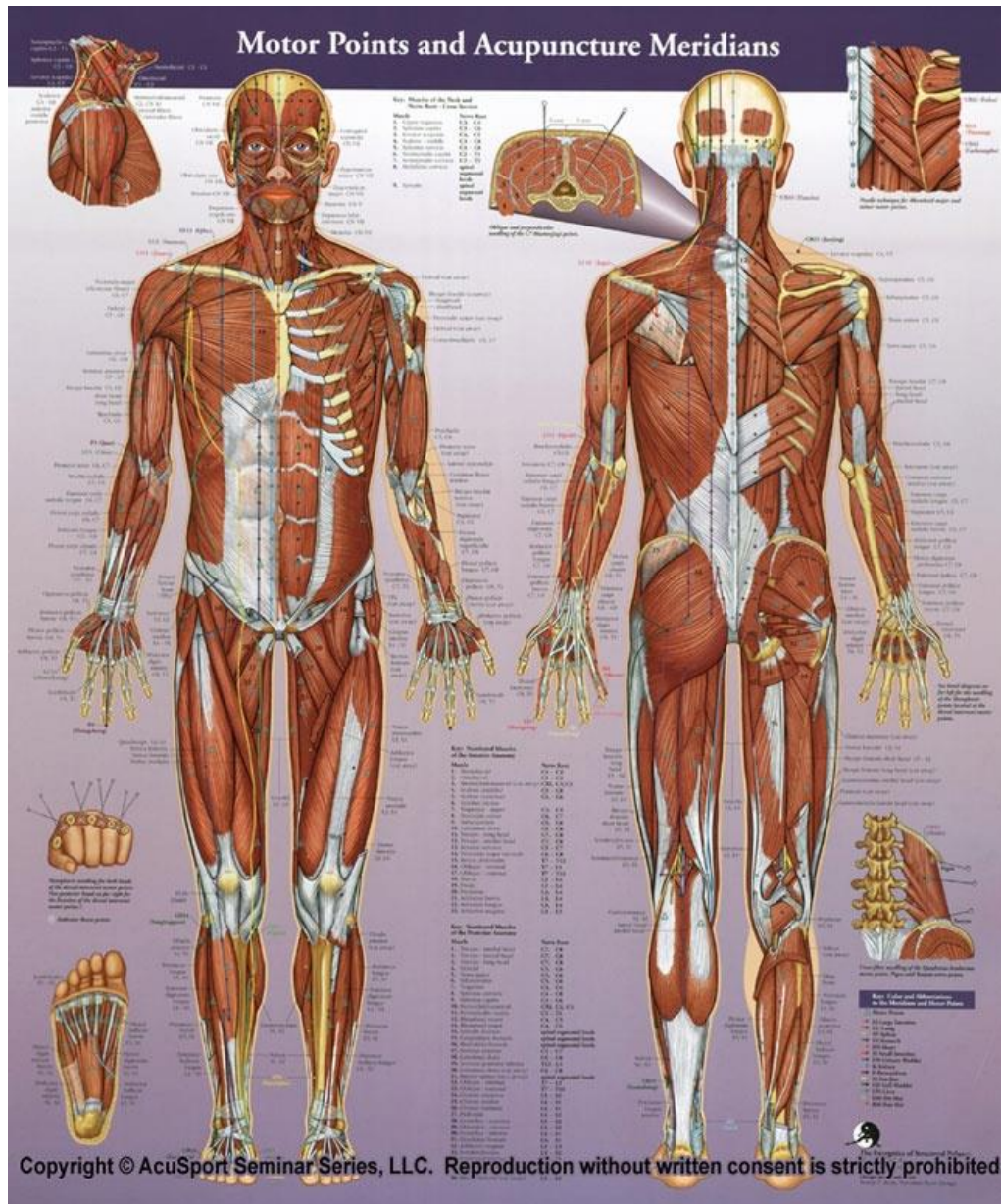


Medicine:

- Diagnosed diseases
- developed anesthetics
- experimented w/ herbal remedies
- promoted acupuncture



Acupuncture



Health Benefits of Acupuncture

- asthma
- anxiety
- fibromyalgia
- depression
- cystitis
- headaches
- insomnia
- Irritable bowel syndrome
- chronic low back pain
- fibromyalgia
- strengthens the immune system
- improves blood circulation
- overcoming certain addictions like smoking, alcohol, and drugs



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Han Golden Age

Arts:

- Built grandeur splendid wooden temples & palaces
- Produced jade & fine ceramic figures
- Perfected techniques for bronze & silk making





Checkpoint

What made the Han period a golden age?

Han Empire Overthrown

- Weak emperors let canals/roads breakdown
- No control over local warlords
- Heavy taxes - peasant rebellions

Four Chinese Dynasties

SHANG

ZHOU

QIN

HAN

When

1750–1122 B.C.

1045–256 B.C.

221–206 B.C.

202 B.C.–A.D. 220

Important Leaders

Numerous kings with large armies and control over the land; ruled from capital city of Anyang



Wu



Qin Shihuangdi



Liu Bang

Main Ideas and Accomplishments

Developed social classes that included farmers, merchants, aristocrats, and royal family

Longest-lasting dynasty in Chinese history; established Mandate of Heaven

Strengthened central government; created single monetary system

Population and landmass grew under Han; opened China to trade and commerce by building Silk Road

Influences on Chinese Culture

Influenced Chinese religion and culture; created Chinese written language

Developed irrigation and flood-control systems to help farmers grow more crops

Introduced use of censors to check on government officials; Qin built the first Great Wall to keep out invaders

Created government's civil service examination; major inventions: steel, paper, acupuncture, advanced sea travel

Causes and Effects: *Unification of China*





I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD
Please jot down what you
have gotten from today's
lesson and what you still
have questions on.